

Journal of Maternal and Child Health (2017), 2(3): 270-283
<https://doi.org/10.26911/thejmch.2017.02.03.08>

Factors Affecting Infant Formula Feeding in Infants Aged 0-6 Months in Sukoharjo, Central Java

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ABSTRACT

Background: Formula feeding in infants aged 0-6 months may increase the risk of morbidity and mortality. Formula feeding in Indonesia continues to increase from 15% in 2003 to 79.8% in 2013. To the best of the authors' knowledge no studies have been done that analyzed the effects of constructs in Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) on formula feeding practice. This study aimed to analyze the factors influencing formula feeding practice among lactating mothers for their infants aged 0-6 months, using TPB constructs.

Subjects and Method: This study was an analytic observational with cross-sectional approach. It was carried out in Sukoharjo District, Central Java, from April to May 2017. A sample of 150 lactating mothers were selected for this study by cluster random sampling. The exogenous variables were the role of health workers, the role of mass media, subjective norm, and maternal education. The endogenous variables were attitudes toward formula feeding, perceived behavioral control, intention, family income, maternal employment status, and formula feeding practice. The data were collected by a set of questionnaire and analyzed by path analysis.

Results: Infant formula feeding was directly affected by maternal intention ($b=1.96$; 95% CI = 0.59 to 3.34; $p=0.005$), perceived behavior control ($b=2.24$; 95% CI = 0.79 to 3.68; $p=0.002$), family income ($b=1.99$; 95% CI = 0.39 to 3.59; $p=0.014$), and maternal employment status ($b=-2.01$; 95% CI = -3.82 to -0.21; $p=0.029$). Mother's intention was influenced by her attitude ($b=1.85$; 95% CI = 0.58 to 3.12; $p=0.004$), subjective norm ($b=2.98$; 95% CI = -0.07 to 6.04; $p=0.056$), perceived behavior control ($b=1.53$; 95% CI = 0.44 to 2.62; $p=0.006$), and mass media ($b=2.01$; 95% CI = 0.35 to 3.68; $p=0.018$). Maternal employment status was influenced by maternal education ($b=2.68$; 95% CI = 1.81 to 3.55; $p<0.001$). Family income was affected by maternal employment status ($b=2.10$; 95% CI = 1.24 to 2.97; $p<0.001$). Maternal attitude was influenced by the role of health personnel ($b=2.73$; 95% CI = 0.68 to 4.78; $p=0.009$). Likewise, maternal perceived behavior control was influenced by the role of health personnel ($b=1.03$; 95% CI = 0.22 to 1.84; $p=0.013$).

Conclusion: Infant formula feeding is directly affected by maternal intention, perceived behavior control, family income, and maternal employment status. Infant formula feeding is indirectly affected by attitude, subjective norm, and the role of health personnel.

Keywords: formula feeding, theory of planned behavior, infant

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BACKGROUND

Formula according to Permenkes RI No. 39, 2013 is a milk specifically formulated as a replacement for breast milk for infants up to 6 months, but in fact more and more mothers are feeding formula before the baby is 6 months old. (Menkes RI, 2013; Fitriani et al., 2015).

Formula feeding is not recommended for infants aged 0-6 months, as it can increase the risk of morbidity and even death. UNICEF states that the provision of supplemental formulas can increase as much as 25 times of infant mortality early in life (Nurmawati et al, 2015).

Formula feeding in normal infants aged 0-6 months can adversely affect infants which can increase the risk of *otitis media*, respiratory infections, allergies, *gastro-enteritis*, diarrhea, *pneumonia*, type 1 and type 2 diabetes, cancer risk of *leukemia*, sudden infant death syndrome, decrease cognitive development in children, and increase the risk of obesity (McNiell *et al.*, 2010; Bonia *et al.*, 2013; UNICEF, 2015; Pries *et al.*, 2016).

Formula may be given to infants younger than 6 months under certain conditions such as infants born less than 2,500 grams, infants treated in incubators, infants with labor trauma, infections, and congenital abnormalities, maternal conditions with swelling, breast abscess, malnutrition, HIV, etc. (Biro *et al.*, 2011). Infant formula feeding has been regulated in the Permenkes RI. 39, 2013 (Menkes RI, 2013).

Globally, in 2008 to 2013, formula sales increased by 40.8% from 5.5 to 7.8 kg / baby / child / year. It is estimated that it will increase to 10.8 kg in 2018. Sales of formula in Asia have increased, such as in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam and Thailand having high infant populations. Baby food sales in the Middle East and North Africa are increasing by 11.2% during 2007-2012 (Kent, 2015; Baker *et al.*, 2016).

The use of formula in Indonesia had increased in 2003 by 15% to 79.8% in 2013. The percentage of formula usage in Central Java is quite high around 89% and is ranked in sixth of all provinces in Indonesia. Percentage of formula uses in Sukoharjo District has no data for sure, and when it is seen from percentage of exclusive breastfeeding coverage, the use of formula in Sukoharjo District is high. Coverage of Exclusive ASI in Sukoharjo District increased from 54.7% in 2014 to 60.4% in 2015 (MoH RI, 2014; DKK Sukoharjo,

2015; Fitriani *et al.*, 2015; DKK Sukoharjo, 2016).

A mother in taking decision to give formula to her baby is influenced by factors such as mother's last education, income, employment status, and the role of mass media, and health care (Huang *et al.*, 2013; Parry *et al.*, 2013). Another factor that may affect a mother's behavior is included in the *theory of planned behavior* (Ajzen, 1991).

The research on factors affecting infant formula feeding was done by Puspitasari (2012) showed that the level of education, occupation, income, and knowledge of mothers could influence maternal decisions. Similar research was conducted by Nurmawati *et al.* (2015) that knowledge, employment status, family income, mother attitudes, health care support, and family support affected the delivery of formula.

SUBJECT AND METHOD

1. Study Design

The type of this study was a quantitative research. The study design was analytic observational with cross sectional approach. This study was conducted at Baki, Gatak, and Grogol district Sukoharjo and implemented from April to May 2017.

2. Population and Sampling

The population in this study was mothers who breastfed with formula and mothers who only provided formula to their infants aged 0-6 months. The samples in this study were 150 subjects. The sampling technique used was *cluster random sampling*. The inclusion criteria of the baby were born normally or in *Sectio Caesaria* (SC), no defects or abnormalities in the infant, and the mother was in good health.

3. Study Variables

There were ten variables in this study consisting of endogenous and exogenous variables. Endogenous variables were attitude, intention, and formula feeding.

Exogenous variables are education level, income level, employment status, role of mass media, role of health worker, subjective norm, and perception of behavior control.

4. Operational Definition

The income level was defined as the average amount of fixed income (money) and unfixed income from the mother and father (if they are working) per month. The level of education was defined as the level of formal education that was last completed or pursued by the subject of research. Work was defined as the job status of the research subject.

The role of mass media was defined as exposure to the information and promotion of infant formula obtained from the mass media. The role of health personnel was the provision of information, promotion of formula and the actions of health workers who provide formula to newborns without any indication.

Attitude was the response of one's feelings about formula feeding; the subjective norm is the belief in the perceived social pressure of formula feeding; perception of behavior control was perception of control of individual behavior toward formula feeding; intention was an estimation of how likely to display a behavior that signifies whether or not the individual's planning intentions and efforts to try to show formula feeding behavior; and formula feeding behavior was defined as the behavior of study subjects in infant formula feeding for infants aged 0-6 months.

5. Study Instruments

The instrument of this study used closed questionnaire developed by the researchers based on the existing theory then tested the reliability. Based on the result of the reliability test, the result of measurement of attitude, subjective norm, perception of

behavioral control, intention, role of mass media, and the role of health worker with total item chore value was ≥ 0.20 and *alpha* Cronbach was > 0.60 , so that all the questions are reliable.

6. Data Analysis

Univariate analysis was used to present data on the subject of research subjects and descriptions of research findings. Bivariate analysis was used to analyze the influence of independent variable to dependent variables using *chi-square* test. *Path analysis* was used to analyze the exogenous variables of variables on endogen variables through intermediate variables. The steps of path analysis were:

1. Model specification
2. Model identification
3. Model fit
4. Parameter estimation
5. Model respecification

RESULTS

Table 1 shows that of the 150 study subjects, most mothers aged 27-36 years were 74 subjects (49%) and the lowest were 37-46 years old as many as 16 subjects (11.0%).

The study subjects with Senior High School education attainment or higher were 107 subjects (71.3%) and those with lower than Senior High School were 43 subjects (28.7%). As many as 94 subjects (62.7%) worked and 56 subjects (37.3%) did not work. The study subjects with family income equal or above Regional Minimum Wage (UMR) were 115 subjects (76.7%), and those with family income less than UMR were 35 subjects (23.3%).

Table 3 shows that all the independent variables have a positive influence on the formula feeding behavior. The greatest influence was given by the perception of behavioral control (OR = 16.77; 95% CI = 4.41 to 63.75; $p < 0.001$). The weakest effect

was given by maternal employment status which showed almost no effect on formula feeding behavior (OR = 0.39; 95% CI = 0.10 to 1.43; $p = 0.143$). Reliable findings consist

of family representation, attitudes, perceptions of behavioral control, and intentions because they have $p < 0.05$.

Table 1. Characteristics of research subjects

Characteristic	Category	n	%
Age (Year)	17-26 years Old	60	40.0
	27-36 Years Old	74	49.0
	37-46 Years Old	16	11.0
Mother's Education	Low (<Senior High School)	43	28.7
	High (\geq Senior High School)	107	71.3
Maternal's Job Status	Unemployment	56	37.3
	Working	94	62.7
Family Income	Low (<Regional Minimum Wage)	35	23.3
	High (\geq Regional Minimum Wage)	115	76.7

Table 2. Univariate analysis of research variables

Variable	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Attitude	Negative	17	11.3
	Positive	133	88.7
Subjective Norm	Low	4	2.7
	High	146	97.3
Behavioral Control Peception	Low	38	25.3
	High	112	74.7
Intention	Weak	22	14.7
	Strong	128	85.3
Role of Mass Media	Low	96	64.0
	High	54	36.0
Role of Health Worker	Low	84	56.0
	High	66	44.0

Table 2 shows that each variable has a different distribution. Description of research variables is explained by characteristics, criteria, frequency, and percentage (%). The results of descriptive statistics of

dichotomy data in this research are attitude variable, subjective norm, perception of behavior control, intention, role of mass media, and role of health worker.

Table 3. Bivariate analysis of *Chi Square* test on the influence of independent variables on infant formula feeding in infants aged 0-6 months

Independent Variable	OR	95% CI		p
		Lower	Upper	
Mother's education (\geq SMA)	0.59	0.16	2.22	0.434
Maternal's job status (Working)	0.39	0.10	1.43	0.143
Family income (\geq UMR)	3.34	1.12	10.01	0.024
Attitude (positive)	5.12	1.50	17.47	0.005
Subjective norma (high)	3.14	0.30	32.28	0.311
Behavioral control perception (high)	16.77	4.41	63.76	<0.001
Intention (strong)	9.88	3.11	31.37	<0.001
Role of mass media (high)	4.07	0.88	18.78	0.054
Role of health worker (high)	2.33	0.71	7.70	0.154

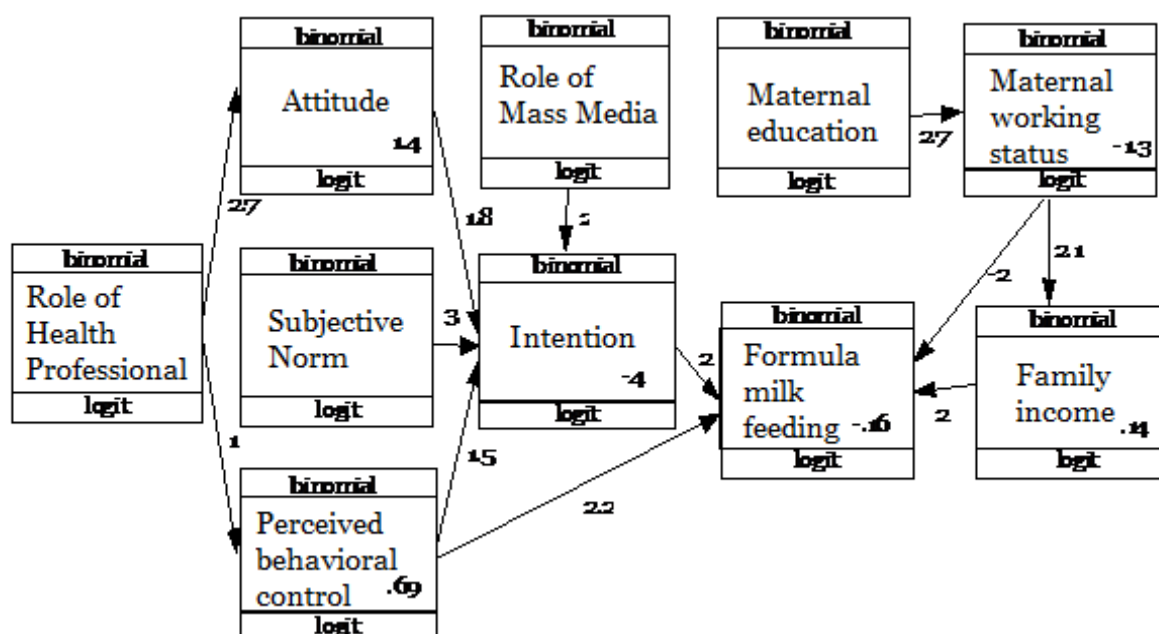


Figure 1. Structural Model of Path Analysis

Figure 1 shows the structural model after the estimation used the IBM SPSS STATA 13, so it was obtained a value as in the figure.

Through Table 4 it can be seen that formula feeding is directly influenced by intentions, perceptions of behavior control, maternal employment status, and family income.

Mothers with strong intentions had a *log odd* average of 1.96 points higher for infant formula feeding than mothers with weak intentions ($b = 1.96$; 95% CI = 0.59 to 3.34; $p = 0.005$). Mothers with high behavioral perception controls had a *log odd* average of 2.24 points higher for infant formula feeding than mothers with low behavioral control perceptions ($b = 2.24$; 95% CI = 0.79 to 3.68; $p = 0.002$). Mothers with high family incomes had a *log odd* average of 1.99 points higher for infant formula feeding than mothers with low family income ($b = 1.99$; 95% CI = 0.39 to 3.59; $p = 0.014$). Working mothers had a *log odd* average of 2.01 points lower for infant formula feeding than unemployed

mothers ($b = -2.01$; 95% CI = - 3.82 to - 0.21; $p = 0.029$).

Intention is influenced by mother's attitude, subjective norm, perception of behavior control and role of mass media. Mothers with a positive attitude had a *log odd* average of 1.85 points higher to have strong intentions than mothers with a negative attitude ($b = 1.85$; 95% CI = 0.58 to 3.12; $p = 0.004$). Mothers with high subjective norms had a *log odd* average of 2.98 points higher for strong intentions than mothers with low subjective norms ($b = 2.98$; 95% CI = - 0.07 to 6.04; $p = 0.056$). Mothers with high perceptions of behavioral control had a *log odd* average of 1.53 points higher for strong intentions than mothers with low perception of behavioral control ($b = 1.53$; 95% CI = 0.44 to 2.62; $p = 0.006$). Mothers with high mass media roles have a *log odd* average of 2.01 points higher to have strong intentions than mothers with low mass media roles ($b = 2.01$; 95% CI = 0.35 to 3.68; $p = 0.018$).

The status of maternal job is influenced by the mother's education level.

Mothers with high education had a *log odd* average of 2.68 points higher for employment opportunities than mothers with low

education ($b = 2.68$; 95% CI = 1.81 to 3.55; $p < 0.001$).

Table 4. Path analysis of the factors influencing the behavior of formula feeding

Dependent Variables		Independent Variables	Path Coefficient	95%CI		p
				Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
Direct Effect						
Formula feeding (feeding)	←	Maternal intention (strong)	1.96	0.59	3.34	0.005
	←	Perceived behavioral control (high)	2.24	0.79	3.68	0.002
	←	Family income (≥regional minimum wage)	1.99	0.39	3.59	0.014
	←	Status of maternal’s job (working)	-2.01	-3.82	-0.21	0.029
Indirect Effect						
Maternal intention (strong)	←	Mother’s attitude (positive)	1.85	0.58	3.12	0.004
	←	Maternal subjective norm (high)	2.98	-0.07	6.04	0.056
	←	Perception of mother’s behavioral control (high)	1.53	0.44	2.62	0.006
	←	Role of mass media (high)	2.01	0.35	3.68	0.018
Status of maternal job (working)	←	Mother’s education (≥senior high school)	2.68	1.81	3.55	<0.001
Family income (≥regional minimum wage)	←	Mother is working	2.10	1.24	2.97	<0.001
Mother’s attitude (positive)	←	Role of heaLth worker (high)	2.73	0.68	4.78	0.009
Perception of maternal behavioral control (high)	←	Role of health worker (high)	1.03	0.22	1.84	0.013
Log Possibility	=	-349.11				
AIC	=	734.22				
BIC	=	788.41				

Mother's income is influenced by mother's job. Working mothers had a *log odd* average of 2.10 points higher for high income than unemployed mothers ($b = 2.10$; 95% CI = 1.24 to 2.97; $p < 0.001$).

Mother's attitude is influenced by the role of health worker. The mothers affected by high health personnel had an *log odd* average of 2.73 points higher for a positive attitude than mothers who had the effect of

low-skilled health personnel ($b = 2.73$; 95% CI = 0.68 to 4.78; $p = 0.009$).

Perceptions of behavior control are influenced by the role of health personnel. Mothers affected by high health workers had a *log odd* average of 1.03 points higher to have a higher perception of behavioral control than mothers affected by low-skilled health workers ($b = 1.03$; 95% CI = 0.22 to 1.84; $p = 0.01$).

DISCUSSION

1. Influence of Mother's Intention to the Formula Feeding

The results of path analysis show that there is a positive influence between maternal intentions and formula feeding behavior. Mothers with strong intentions had a *log odd* average of 1.96 points higher for formula feeding than mothers with weak intentions. The results showed that mothers with strong intentions were 1.96 times more likely to give infant formula and were statistically significant ($b = 1.96$; 95% CI = 0.59 to 3.34; $p = 0.005$).

Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) explains that the behavior of each individual depends on the intention. The stronger the intention of a person is, the more likely the behavior will be done (Ajzen, 1991). Intention is the motivation and conscious view of a person in making a plan by giving up all efforts to be able to carry out certain behaviors (Maichum, 2016).

Based on the results, it can be concluded that the strength and weakness of a mother's intention associated with the behavior of formula feeding. Strong intentions can increase the behavior of infant formula feeding.

2. The Influence of Perception of Mother's Behavioral Control toward Formula Feeding Behavior

The result of path analysis shows that there is a positive influence between the perception of mother's behavior control and formula feeding behavior. Mothers with high behavioral perception controls had a *log odd* average of 2.24 points higher for formula feeding than mothers with low perception of behavioral control. The results of this analysis indicate that mothers with a high perception of behavioral control are 2.24 times more likely to provide infant formula. Statistically the results are significant ($b = 2.24$; 95% CI = 0.79 to 3.68; $p = 0.002$).

The perception of behavior control is a non-motivated factor in the availability of necessary opportunities and resources such as money, time, skills and cooperation, and an individual's perception of the ease or difficulty of performing a behavior (Ahmad *et al.*, 2016). The perception of high maternal behavior control indicates that the mother feels easy to perform a behavior, referred to in this research, is the behavior of infant formula feeding (Ajzen, 1991).

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the height of the perception of a mother's behavioral control is related to the behavior of formula feeding. Perception of high behavioral control can increase the behavior of infant formula feeding.

3. The Influence of Family Income on Feeding Behavior Formula

Path analysis result shows that there is a positive influence between family income and formula feeding behavior. Mothers with high family incomes had a *log odd* average of 1.99 points higher for formula feeding than mothers with low family income. The results of the analysis indicate that mothers with high family incomes were 1.99 times more likely to give formula milk. The results are statistically significant so that the findings are reliable ($b = 1.99$; 95% CI = 0.39 to 3.59; $p = 0.014$).

The results of this study are consistent with the study of Nurmawati *et al.* (2015) which suggested that subjects with high family incomes would tend to prefer to provide infant formula to their infants rather than research subjects with low family income. As many as 84.6% had high family income and provide formula.

Research conducted by Hong (2015) also mentioned that income could affect a mother to buy and provide formula for her baby or her children. As many as 89.3% of research subjects with high incomes tended

to buy and provided infant formula to their infants compared to low-income research subjects.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that family income level is related to formula feeding behavior. High family income can increase the purchase of infant formula and infant formula.

4. The Influence of Maternal Job Status to the Formula Feeding Behavior

The result of path analysis shows that there is a negative influence between maternal job status and formula feeding behavior. Working mothers had a *log odd* average of 2.01 points lower for formula feeding than unemployed mothers. The results of the analysis show that working mothers had 2.01 times less chance of feeding formula. Statistically the results are significant so that the findings are reliable ($b = -2.01$; 95% CI = -3.82 to -0.21; $p = 0.029$).

The results of this study are not in accordance with the research that had been done by Isnaini and Apriyanti (2015) which showed that working mothers at risk 7 times greater to provide formula compared with mothers who do not work (OR = 7.00). Research conducted by Ijaz *et al.* (2015) also mentioned that as many as 11 out of 16 study subjects (57.9%) working mothers preferred to provide formula rather than breastfeeding.

For working mothers, exclusive breastfeeding efforts often experience obstacles because of the short duration of maternity leave and frequent reasons to exclude exclusive breastfeeding and replace it with formula, especially those living in urban areas (Agam et al., 2012).

Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that the status of maternal's job is related to formula feeding behavior. In theory, working mothers are more likely to give formula than unemployed mothers,

but in this study the status of job and formula feeding had an inverse relationship (negative) in which working mothers can decrease the infant formula. This negative relationship could occur because mother's might during the house be diligent of pumping breastmilk to be stored and given to the baby while the mother was at work, beside the office where mother's working has been supporting breastfeeding by providing a room for mothers can pump or squeeze milk.

5. The Influence of Mother's Attitude on Mother's Intention

The result of path analysis shows that there is a positive influence between mother's attitude and mother's intention. Mothers with a positive attitude had a *log odd* average of 1.85 points higher to have strong intentions than mothers with a negative attitude. The results of the analysis indicated that mothers with positive attitudes were 1.85 times more likely to have strong intentions of formula feeding. Statistically the results were significant so that the findings were reliable ($b = 1.85$; 95% CI = 0.58 to 3.12; $p = 0.004$).

Attitude is one of the factors included in the theory of health behavior is *Theory of Planned Behavior* (TPB). Attitudes are portrayed as positive or negative feelings to perform a behavior, but the behavior of each individual also depends on intention. The more positive the attitude, the stronger the intention, and ultimately a person will be more likely to perform a behavior (Ajzen, 1991). Intention is the motivation and the conscious view of a person in making a plan by splitting all efforts to be able to carry out certain behaviors (Maichum, 2016).

Based on the above, it can be concluded that mother's attitude is related to formula feeding behavior through intention. Mothers who have a positive attitude

can increase or strengthen the mother's intention to provide infant formula.

6. The Influence of Maternal Norms on Mother's Intention

The result of path analysis shows that there is a positive influence between subjective norm mother and mother's intention. Mothers with high subjective norms had a *log odd* average of 2.98 points higher to have strong intentions than mothers with low subjective norms. The results of the analysis indicated that mothers who had high subjective norms are more likely to have strong intentions to provide formula milk. Statistically the results are significant so that the findings are reliable ($b = 2.98$; 95% CI = - 0.07 to 6.04; $p = 0.056$).

The subjective norm reflects social influences and is described as a person's perception of performing or not performing a behavior. *Theory of Planned Behavior* explains that subjective norms can influence the occurrence of a behavior through intention, where the higher the subjective norm, the stronger the intention of a person to perform a behavior (Ajzen, 1991).

A person who has an idea that what will be done is appropriate, acceptable to the environment, and will receive positive feedback, as well as the attention of others, will enhance and strengthen the intention to perform certain behaviors (Ajzen, 1991; et al., 2016).

Based on this matter, it can be concluded that subjective norm of mother related to behavior of formula feeding through intention. Mothers who have high subjective norms can increase or strengthen the mother's intention to provide infant formula.

7. The Influence of Mother's Perception Control of Mother's Intention

The result of path analysis shows that there is a positive influence between the perception of mother's behavior control and mother's intention. Mothers with high behavioral perception controls had a *log odd* average of 1.53 points higher for strong intentions than mothers with low perception of behavioral control. The results of the analysis indicate that mothers with high perception of behavioral control are more likely to have strong intentions to provide infant formula. Statistically the results are significant so that the findings are reliable ($b = 1.53$; 95% CI = 0.44 to 2.62; $p = 0.006$).

The results of this study are in accordance with a study conducted by Tarrant *et al.* (2013) which suggested that a positive maternal percentage of formula feeding is one of the most frequent reasons underlying maternal decisions on infant formula feeding.

The perception of behavioral control refers to a person's perception of how easy or difficult it is to perform a particular behavior. The perception of high maternal behavior control indicates that the mother feels easy to perform a behavior, so that mother will have strong intention to conduct a behavior, where the behavior referred to in this research is the behavior of infant formula feeding. Perceptions of behavioral control have been shown to have an effect on the relationship between intention and one's behavior (Ajzen, 1991, Ahmad et al, 2016).

Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that the high perception of maternal behavior control is related to formula feeding behavior through the weakness of mother's intention. High perception of behavior control can reinforce the intentions of mothers so she tends to prefer to provide infant formula.

8. The Influence of Mass Media Role on Mother's Intention

The result of path analysis shows that there is a positive influence between the role of mass media and mother's intention. Mothers with high mass media roles had a *log odd* average of 2.01 points higher to have strong intentions than mothers with low mass media roles. The results of this analysis indicate that mothers with a high role of mass media have a greater possibility of having a strong intention to feed the formula and are statistically significant ($b = 2.01$; 95% CI = 0.35 to 3.68; $p = 0.018$).

The results of this study are in accordance with a study conducted by Sahusila-wane *et al.*, (2013) showed that there was a relationship between media exposure and PASI (OR = 0.29; $p = 0.048$). Mothers with high media exposure (often informed by the media) had a higher probability of 0.298 to provide PASI than mothers with low exposure to media (rarely getting information from the media).

Research conducted by Lokare *et al.* (2016) also showed that the increase in formula consumption in infants was influenced by mass media and the ease of accessing the internet. Increasing the ad campaign of formula products in the mass media causes the mother's purchasing power to increase and then prefer to give formula to the baby so that give negative effect to breastfeeding decreasing (Stevens *et al.*, 2009).

Based on this matter, it can be concluded that the role of mass media is related indirectly to formula feeding behavior through mother's intention. The higher a mother exposed by the media, the more it can improve and strengthen the intention of mothers to tend to prefer to give formula to the baby.

9. The Influence of Mother's Education on Mother's Employment Status

The result of path analysis shows that there is a positive influence between mother education and maternal job status. Mothers with a high education had a *log odd* average of 2.68 points higher to have employment opportunities than mothers with low education. The results of the analysis indicate that mothers with a higher education are more likely to work outside the home and are statistically significant ($b = 2.68$; 95% CI = 1.81 to 3.55; $p < 0.001$).

Mothers with high education have a greater and easier chance of getting a job outdoors, which will encourage mothers to prefer to give formula compared to unemployed mothers (Ali, 2009).

The results of this study are consistent with the research conducted by Isnaini and Apriyanti (2015) indicated that there is a relationship between maternal employment status and formula feeding behavior (OR = 7.00), where working mothers are 7 times more likely to provide infant formula than a unemployment mothers.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that education is indirectly related to the formula feeding behavior through the mother's job status. High maternal education can make it easier for mothers to work outside the home so will tend to prefer to give formula to the babies.

10. The Influence of Mother's Employment Status to Family Income

The result of path analysis shows that there is a positive influence between maternal job status with family income. Working mothers have a *log odd* average of 2.10 points higher for high income than unemployed mothers. The results of the analysis indicate that mothers working outside the home are more likely to have higher family income and are statistically significant ($b = 2.10$; 95% CI = 1.24 to 2.97; $p < 0.001$).

The results of this study are consistent with studies conducted by Agam *et al.*, (2012) showed that families with high incomes are more likely to feed infant formula than breast milk than low income families. A study conducted by Kumalasari *et al.* (2015) showed that working mothers had 1.91 risks of providing breastfeeding to infants <6 months old and also showed that higher family income enabled mothers to deliver early breastfeeding.

Mothers with a high education are more likely to find employment and have higher family incomes that will encourage mothers to prefer formula feeding than those with low family incomes (Ali, 2009). The better the economy of a family, the higher the purchasing power of the family will be (Kumalasari *et al.*, 2015).

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the status of the mother's job is indirectly related to the behavior of formula feeding through family income. Working mothers are more likely to have high family income so it will tend to prefer to give infant formula.

11. The Influence of Health Worker's Role to Mother's Attitude

The result of path analysis shows that there is a positive influence between the role of health worker and mother's attitude. Mothers who are affected by high health workers have a *log odd* average of 2.73 points higher for a positive attitude than mothers who are affected by low health care workers. The results of the analysis indicate that mothers who are affected by high health workers are more likely to have a positive attitude toward formula feeding. The results are statistically significant so that the findings are reliable ($b = 2.73$; 95% CI = 0.68 to 4.78; $p = 0.009$).

The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Nurmawati *et al.*, (2015) stated that health

workers have a significant role in infant formula feeding. The more often the health worker suggests formula feeding to infants, the more mothers will tend to give formula milk to their baby.

Attitude is described as a positive or negative evaluation of an individual to perform a behavior. Health workers who frequently recommend formula feeding can influence the mother's attitude to a positive attitude toward formula feeding. This positive attitude will over time generate a strong intention from within the mother, so mothers will finally decide to give formula to her baby (Ajzen, 1991; Ahmad *et al.*, 2016).

Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that the role of health workers is indirectly related to the formula feeding behavior through the mother's attitude. Mothers who increasingly often get the influence of health workers have a greater possibility of having a positive attitude which will increase and strengthen the intentions of mothers so it will tend to prefer to provide infant formula.

12. The Influence of the Role of Health Personnel on the Perception of Maternal Behavior Control

The result of path analysis shows that there is a positive influence between the role of health worker and the perception of mother's behavior control. Mothers who are affected by high health workers have a *log odd* average of 1.03 points higher to have a higher perception of behavioral control than mothers who are affected by low health care workers. The results of the analysis indicate that mothers who are affected by high health workers are more likely to have a high perception of behavioral control over formula feeding. The results are statistically significant so that the findings are reliable ($b = 1.03$; 95% CI = 0.22 to 1.84; $p = 0.013$).

The results of this study are consistent with research conducted by Battersby (2009) showed that many midwives in Poland have poor knowledge, poor or incorrect understanding of infant formula, and lack of support and approach to breastfeeding mothers, so mothers prefer to decide to give formula to their baby.

The perception of behavior control is a non-motivated factor in the availability of necessary opportunities and resources such as money, time, skills and cooperation, and an individual's perception of the ease or difficulty of performing a behavior (Ahmad *et al.*, 2016). A particular behavior occurs when an individual has both factors: the ability and motivation to perform the behavior, but not when the individual has only one factor or none (Maichum, 2016).

One of the things that can give motivation to mother to decide to give formula is from role of health worker. Mothers, who have the financial ability, time and skill, and receive high support from health personnel, will have a high perception of behavior control and can increase or strengthen mother's intentions so that mothers decide to give formula to their baby.

Based on the result of the research, it can be concluded that the role of health worker is indirectly related to the behavior of formula feeding through perception of mother's behavior control. Mothers who increasingly often get the influence of health workers have a greater possibility of having a perception of high behavioral control and can increase or strengthen the intention of mothers so it will tend to prefer to provide infant formula.

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